

KISIELINSKI, Eugeniusz

Post-resection disease in the light of late results. Polski tygpd.
lek. 16 no.19:729-733 8 My '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik:
prof. dr med. A. Biernacki.

(GASTRECTOMY compl)

MIGDALSKA, Zofia; KISIELINSKI, Eugeniusz

Current views on so-called "Di Guglielmo's syndrome" in the light of observations on our cases. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 31 no.8:1075-1085 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chereb Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki.

(BLOOD DISEASES case reports)

KISIELINSKI, Eugeniusz

Paraproteinemic coma in multiple myeloma. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 32
no.2:265-270 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chor. Wewn. AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med.
A. Biernacki.

(MYELOMA PLASMA CELL blood) (COMA) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

KISIELEWSKI, K.

Rural cottage industry is a current problem. p. 574

NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 8, no. 15, Aug 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

KISIELEWSKI, K.

Construction of dwellings in rural areas. p. 825.

NOEW ROLNICTWO. (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa. Poland.
Vol. 8, no. 21, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) 10, Vol. 9, no. 1. Jan. 1960

Uncl.

KISIELEWSKI, WLADYSLAW.

KISIELEWSKI, WLADYSLAW. Z Torunia do Londynu podroz z przeszkodami.
Warszawa, Iskry, 1956. 209 p. (A voyage with obstacles from Torun to
London. illus.)

M1DW

Not in DLC

ATLAS POLSKICH STROJOW LUDOWYCH
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KISIELEWSKI, W.

An air Odyssey. p.10.

(SKRZYDLATA POLSKA. Vol. 13, No. 29, May 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Realization, S.

"Realization of some water and drainage problems in the near future."
Gospodarka Wodna, Warsaw, Vol 14, No 6, June 1954, p. 206

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KISIELEWSKI, Z.

Development and results of hydraulic engineering works in agriculture in the period of 10 years and prospects for the accomplishment of the Five-Year Plan. p. 433.

GOSPODARKA WODNA, Vol. 15, No. 11 Nov. 1955

(Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1

Jan. 1956

KISIELINSKI, Z.; BLASZCZYNSKI, R.

Equipement and instruments for gas welding and cutting and for other similar purposes. p. 254.

PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inznierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 17, no. 5, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accesssions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.
Uncl.

KISIELINSKI, T.; LYSZCZARZ, J.

Progress in research on the activity of organic phosphorus compounds. Postepy biochem. 5 no.1:47-65 1959.

1. Lek. asyst. Wojewego Centr. Laboratorium Sanit.-Higienicznego w Warszawie. Lekarz, asystent tegoz laboratorium.
(PHOSPHATES, metabolism,
review (Pol))

CA

22

Properties of certain sulfonates and sulfonic soaps derived from petroleum. Stanislaw Pilat and Wladyslaw Kinslow. (Higher Polytech. School, Gliwice, Poland). *Priklad Chem.* S, 86-93(1947).—A comparative study of the surface activity of petroleum sulfonates and aromatic or naphthenic sulfonate sodium salts. The sulfonates were prepd. by Strecker's method of chlorination of petroleum and reaction with anhyd. Na₂SO₃. Surface tension depends on the type of the carbon ring, varying in the order cyclopentane > cyclohexane > benzene. Ring substitution with alkyl groups increases surface tension, but branched groups are more effective. 28 references.
A. Sporzyński

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KISIELOW, W.

Kisielow W.

Kisielow W., Eng. "Refractory Products from Grochow Magnesite." (Wyroby ogniotrwałe z magnezytu grochowskiego). Hutnik, No. 1-2, 1950, pp. 10-17, 14 figs., 8 tabs.

The artificial introduction of iron compounds into magnesite has made it possible to produce refractory magnesite products from Grochow magnesite. The products mentioned above are of good strength and are at the same time sufficiently resistant to the effect of basic slags at high temperature. The technology of this process. The properties of bricks by this method. The durability of a covering made of Polish bricks, for furnaces which undergo on an average 400 meltings, can be fixed at 80% of the durability of a covering made of imported bricks. In the metallurgical plants with a smaller number of meltings (up to 350) the bricks made in Poland can with success replace imported bricks.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

SCS

Refractories

983. Refractory products from Grochów magnesite. — W. KISIELIOW (*Prace*, No. 1-2, 10, 1950; Abstracted in *Pol. Techn. Abstr.*, No. 2, 61, 1951). The artificial introduction of Fe oxide into magnesite has made it possible to produce refractory magnesite products from Grochów magnesite. The products mentioned above are of good strength and are at the same time sufficiently resistant to the effect of basic slags at high temp. The durability of a lining made of Polish bricks, for furnaces having a life of 600 heats, is 80% of that of a lining made of imported bricks. In metallurgical plants with a smaller number of heats (up to 350) the Polish bricks can replace imported bricks with success. (14 figs., 3 tables.)

KISIELOW, W.

Journal of
the Institute
of Petroleum
Vol. 40
No. 361
Jan. 1954
Oilfield
Exploration and
Exploitation

14. Emulsions in petroleum industry and ways of combating them. W. Kisielow. Nafta (Krakow), 1952, 8, 302-7, 325-31.
--Emulsions are unwanted in unfinished product and crude, but many finished products must have the property of easy emulsification. Crudes agitated by production occlude brines which corrode equipment. Water has relatively high sp. vol. of vapour and high sp. ht. of vaporization, which interfere with space and heating economy. Suspended solids cause erosion. Author describes physical causes of emulsion formation and the mol mechanism involved, then mentions cases found in nature when crude is produced from the well. Methods of breaking emulsions are described, and Soviet chemicals are listed. Emulsions formed during acid and alkali refining are described next. They are mostly oil in aq phase, but methods of breaking them are similar to those of aq in oily phases. Initial alkali wash will remove naphthene acids and compounds of S even before dist. Various alternatives to H_2SO_4 refining are given.

M. S.

5-27-54
JHP

1110 Petroleum and natural gas as source of petrochemicals

A. petroleum - source of petrochemicals

1. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

2. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

3. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

4. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

5. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

6. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

7. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

8. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

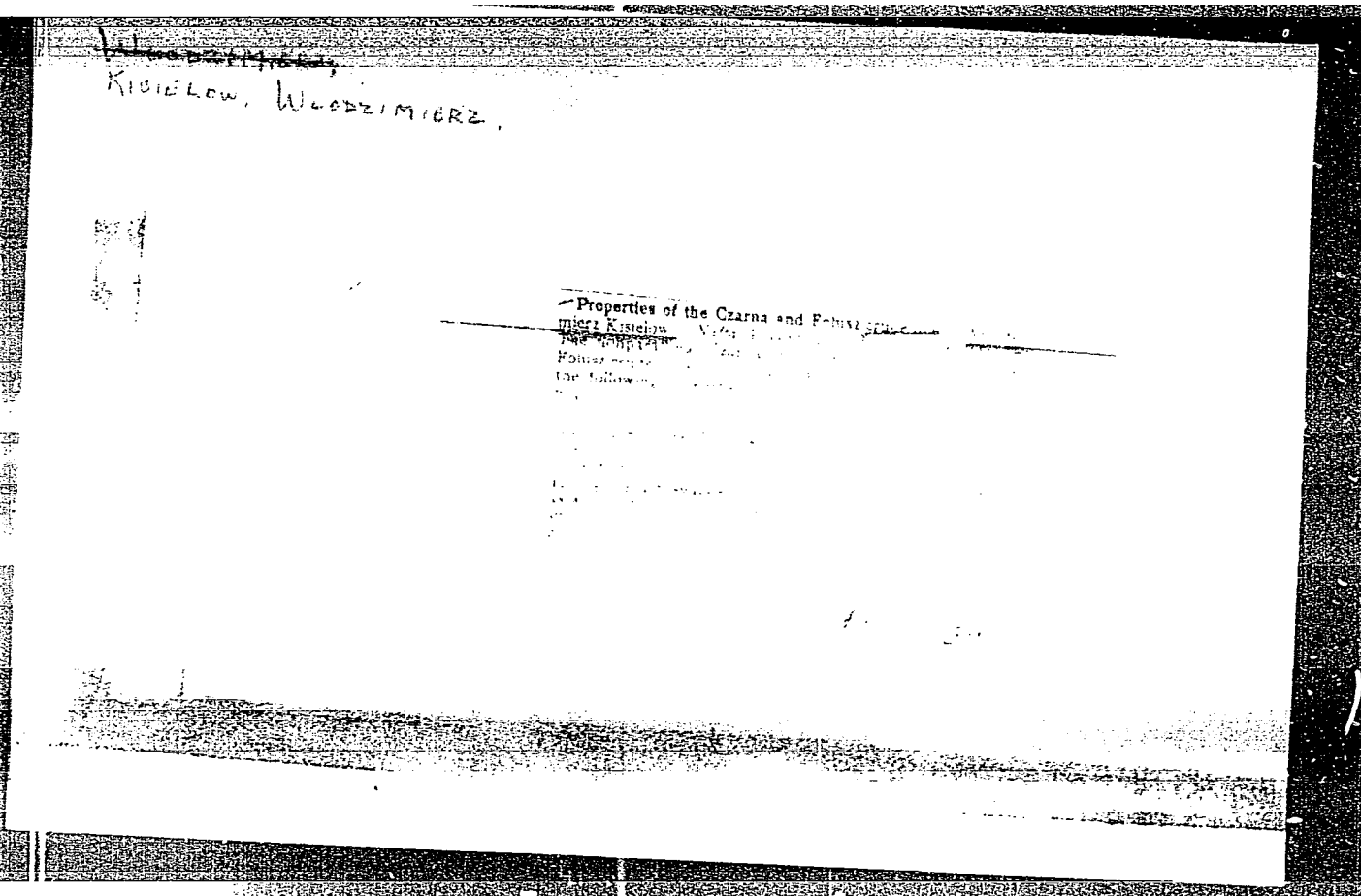
9. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

10. petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons

KISIELOW, W.

"Using Petroleum and Natural Gas as Chemical Materials." p. 150
(Nafta, Vol. 9, No. 6, June, 1953, Krakow)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,
1954, Uncl.



✓ 4493

Kistelow W. Gregorowicz Z. Mineral Components of Crude Oils and
their Occurrence in the Ashes of Polish Crudes

665 314

Mineralogical and petrographical studies of the ashes of Polish crudes were carried out in 1963 by the author. The composition of fourteen Polish crudes was investigated and determined by means of the particular elements covered by the following elements: iron, vanadium, nickel, silicon, aluminum and manganese. Traces of other elements were found only in certain of the ashes. The occurrence of vanadium and nickel in all the ashes is in accordance with the degree of incidence reported for these elements by the fact which indicates their special significance in the production of petroleum.

KISIELCW, W.

KISIELCW, W. Magnesites in Poland and their use for the production of fireproof materials. p. 564.

No. 12, Dec. 1955
PRZEGLAD GEOLGICZNY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

KISIELOW, W.

New method of applying extraction crystallization. p. 888.
ROCNIKI CHEM, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 2/3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ESAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

Polonium and natural gas as chemical raw materials.
W. Kisielow (Polish: Slaski, Gliwice, Poland). Zeszyty
Problemy "Kosmos" 7, 113-40 (1958). - A review with
16 references. K. Holanowski.

Distr: 4E3d

From

4

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part VII. Chemical Processing
of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and
Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722820011-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51499

Author : Kisielow, Wlodzimierz

Inst : -

Title : Petrochemical Research in Rumania.

Orig Pub : Nafta (Polska), 1957, 13, No 11, 314-319

Abstract : A survey of the state and development of
research work in petrochemistry in the
academies and branch institutes of Ruma-
nia.

Card : 1/1

POLAND / Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus. Its Theory, F
Construction and Application.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959, 11623.

Author : Kisielow, W.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Curves of a Single Evaporation of Liquid
Organic Raw Materials and the Analysis of the
Curves with the Aid of a Modified Othmer's
Apparatus.

Orig Pub: Chem. Stosow., 1958, 2, No 2, 153-172.

Abstract: There is set forth a brief account of the devel-
opment of measuring technics and calculating meth-
ods of the phase equilibria, water - liquid, in
binary and complex systems. The construction and
action of a modified Othmer's apparatus for a single
determination of organic liquids at atmospheric

Card 1/3

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Card 2/3

KISIELOW, W.

Relation between flash point, density and structure of hydrocarbons.
In English. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.9:575-580 '58. (KRAI 9:6)

1. Department of Petroleum and liquid Fuels Technology, Silesian
Technical University (Politechnika), Gliwice. Communicated by
T.Urbanski.
(Hydrocarbons) (Flash point)

KISIELOW, W.

Relation between flash point and density of petroleum fractions.
In English, Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no. 9:581-587 '58. (KRAI 9:6)
(Petroleum) (Flash point)

KISIELOW, W.

A new constant characterizing the boiling range and structural group composition of hydrocarbon mixtures. In English. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.9:589-593 '58.

(Hydrocarbons)

(Mixtures)

(K&A 9:6)

KISTELOW W.

Relations between the flash point and density of pure hydrocarbons and petroleum fractions. Włodzisław Kiste-
low (Silesian Tech. Univ., Gliwice, Poland). *Acta Chem.
Sci. Hung.* 19, 189-203 (1969) (in German).—The
flash point t (const. a) can be calcd. from the formula $t = a(d - 0.7838) + 40$, where t is the flash point and d is
the density at 20°. The equation is valid only if the func-
tion $t = f(d)$ is linear or approx. linear. Values for a vary
between 1026 and 8122 for the typical Polish oil examd. It
is proposed to use a as a factor in the classification of crude
oils, as it indicates the range of boiling points and distribu-
tion of the various fractions. G. J. Bravel

3
453d

Sam

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz, prof., dr.

Actual knowledge on the crude oil composition. Nafta Pol 16 no.2:
43-46 '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz

The 5th World Petroleum Congress in New York, N.Y. I. New
petrochemical processes. Przem chem 39 no.1:11-13 Ja '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

KISIELOW, Włodzimierz

The 5th World Petroleum Congress in New York; II. New refining processes. Przem chem 39 no.2:67-70 F '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz; SZALAJKO, Urszula; HOPFINGER, Alfred

Influence of the group and fractional composition of kerosene
upon the properties of kerylbenzene sulfonates. Przem chem 39
no.12:776-784 D '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz, prof., dr., inz.; RUTKOWSKA, Marta, mgr., inz.

Properties of crude oil from newly opened oil fields in the
Mielec and Weglowka districts. Nafta Pol 17 no. 7: 198-203 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Płynnych, Politechnika
Slaska, Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

KISIELOW, Włodzimierz; RUTKOWSKA, Maria

Properties of the natural oil at Rybaki I. Przegl geol 10
no.9:473-475 S '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Płynnych, Politechnika,
Gliwice.

KISIELOW, Włodzimierz; GROCHOWSKA, M.; RUTKOWSKA, M.

Deparaffinization of petroleum with carbamide. Pts. 1-2. Chemia
stosow 6 no.3:455-474 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Płynnych, Politechnika, Gliwice,
i Pracownia nr 7 Zakładu Syntezy Organicznej, Polska Akademia Nauk,
Gliwice.

KISIELOW, Wlodzimierz, Prof., Dr. Ing. habil.; MARZEC, Anna, Dr. Ing.

Some structural regularities in the Polish crude oils and their
geochemical significance. Acta chimica Hung 37 no.2:163-176 '63.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice, Poland.

GARNUSZEWSKI, Zbigniew; FAFROWICZ, Biruta; KISIERLEWICZ, Josef (Szczecin)

Effect of adreno-pituitary hormones on tuberculin allergy. Gruslica
29 no.1:66-68 Ja '61.

(CORTICOTROPINE pharmacol)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES pharmacol)
(TUBERCULIN REACTION pharmacol)

L 9401-66 EMT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EMF(b)/EWA(c) JD

ACC NR: 125026737

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/G17/0013/0013

INVENTOR: Kisil', I. I.; Kraynyukov, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ampoule for growing single crystals with high melting temperatures. Class 12, No. 174171 [Announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretoniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 13

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, single crystal growing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a cylindrical ampoule with a conic bottom used for growing single crystals such as cadmium sulfide. To intensify the crystal growing and to enable repeated use of the ampoule, it is equipped with an exchangeable diaphragm which has an opening for sampling the single-crystal seed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10 Nov 63 / ATD PRESS: 4153

Card 1/1

UDC: 548.55

L 39773-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GD-2
ACC NR:AP6013068

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0628/0632

AUTHOR: Bochkov, Yu.V.; Georgobiani, A.N.; Kisil', I.I.; Sysoyev, L.A.; Chilaya, G.S. 19/5

ORG: Physical Institute im. P.N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizichaskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Electroluminescence of bulk ZnS crystals /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 628-632

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, zinc sulfide, semiconducting material, luminophor, single crystal, single crystal growth

ABSTRACT: The study was undertaken in view of the growing interest in II-VI semiconductors as representatives of the class of compounds with a broad forbidden band. Zinc sulfide belongs in this category and is the most thoroughly studied electroluminophor. However, most previous investigations of this electroluminophor did not satisfy the basic conditions for electric measurements on semiconductors: absence of surface effects and adequate uniformity of the specimens. For the present work the single crystals were grown from a melt in an inert gas by the Stockbarger technique; the crystallization was realized at 1850° C to insure growth of hexagonal specimens. A characteristic of the single crystals was pronounced cleavage along the (1120) planes. The single crystals were up to 30 mm in diameter and 100 mm long. Chemical analysis

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L 39773-66

ACC NR: AP6013068

showed that the crystals contained the following impurities: Cu about $10^{-4}\%$, Ni about $5 \times 10^{-6}\%$, Fe about $10^{-4}\%$, Mn about $5 \times 10^{-6}\%$, SO_4 under $10^{-4}\%$, and oxides under $10^{-4}\%$. The specimen plates were prepared as follows: the crystals were first oriented with reference to the cleavage plane and then wafers measuring 3 x 3 mm and 2 mm thick were cut by means of a corundum disk. The wafers were etched in acid and provided with ohmic contacts to eliminate surface effects. In the experiments measures were taken to minimize heating; these consisted in providing good heat conduction and using short exciting pulses (1.7 microsec) and a very low duty factor. The electroluminescence peaks at about 460 mμ; the brightness is a linear function of the applied voltage. Further data are given on the ultraviolet electroluminescence spectrum of purer crystals. The experimental results are discussed in general terms; the emission is attributed to interband recombination. In conclusion, we desire to thank M.V.Fok for discussion of the results and valuable suggestions in the course of the work, V.K.Kostin for assistance in preparing the crystals, and A.N.Savin and G.G.Stolpovskiy for help in adjusting the electronic equipment. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *MLP*

L 23023-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EFT(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) JD/NW

ACC NR: AP6009665

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0905/0808

AUTHORS: Morozov, A. I.; Kobyakov, I. B.; Kisil', I. I.

75
71
8

ORG: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Single Crystals,
Khar'kov (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)

TITLE: Acoustoelectric interaction in hexagonal zinc sulfide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 805-808

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, semiconductor carrier, semiconductor conductivity, piezoelectric property, acoustic speed, dielectric constant, photoeffect, electron mobility

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of determining the interaction between sound waves and free carriers in semiconductors of the $A^{II}B^{VI}$ type, which have piezoelectric properties, the authors determined the coefficients of electromechanical coupling (K_{33} and K_{15}), the speed of sound of the longitudinal waves along the optical axis, and the speed of the shear waves in a direction perpendicular to the optical axis)

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LA 23023-66

ACC NR: AP60C9665

in single crystals of α -ZnS grown from the melt in an argon atmosphere under pressure. They investigated the electron absorption and the acoustoelectric effect as functions of the intensity and spectral composition of illumination applied to the crystal. The dark damping of the longitudinal waves along the c axis and of the shear waves in a direction perpendicular to it were found to be 0.35 db/cm and 0.50 db/cm, respectively. The values obtained for K_{33} , K_{15} were 0.127 and 0.054 respectively, for d_{33} and d_{15} the values were 9.7 and -8.4×10^{-8} cm/statvolt. The dielectric constant was 8.7 in both directions. The longitudinal and transverse velocities by both the pulsed and the resonance method were 5.92×10^{-5} and $2.68 (2.67) \times 10^{-5}$ cm/sec, respectively. The electron absorption was almost linear with the applied illumination. With changing illumination intensity, the average acoustoelectric field exhibits a plateau, which is in satisfactory agreement with the theory. The acoustoelectric voltage had a variation similar to the electron absorption. The investigated α -ZnS crystals were found to have n-type conductivity, with approximate electron mobility $80 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec-v}$. The results are in agreement

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L 23023-66
ACC NR: AP6009665

with the theory of electron-phonon interaction in piezoelectric crystals. The authors thank S. G. Kalashnikov and V. A. Koptsik for interest in the work and M. Z. Zemlyanitsin for help with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/ ORIG. REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card

3/3 *cc*

ACC NR: AP7004984 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1500/1503

AUTHOR: Kisil', I.I.; Levshin, V.L.; Sysoyev, L.A.; Fridman, S.A.; Shchayenko, V.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of rare earth activated zinc sulfide single crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no.9, 1966, 1500-1503

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent crystal, ~~single crystal~~, zinc sulfide, thulium, luminescence center, *SINGLE CRYSTAL GROWING*

ABSTRACT: The authors prepared thulium-activated zinc sulfide single crystals and studied their luminescence. The investigations were undertaken mainly to develop a technique for preparing rare earth activated zinc sulfide single crystal phosphors. Hexagonal zinc sulfide single crystals with lengths of up to 10 cm and diameters of up to 3 cm were grown in a graphite crucible at 1800° in an argon atmosphere at a pressure of 200 atm by the technique described elsewhere by L.A. Sysoyev and N.M. Kraynyukov (Fizika tverdogo tela, 4, 3, 807 (1962)). Crystals grown from a mix containing 0.01% of thulium by weight exhibited thulium luminescence only after heating in a stream of H₂S, which treatment produces zinc vacancies. Heating the crystals in a stream of NH₃, which does not produce zinc vacancies, did not give rise to thulium

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004984

luminescence. The relative intensities of the three main thulium luminescence bands varied with variations in the wavelength of the stimulating radiation and in the duration of the H_2S treatment; from this it is concluded that there are two different kinds of thulium luminescence centers. By breaking a crystal that had been heated in H_2S for 1.5 hour it was found that uniform activation of the 0.5 mm thick crystal had been achieved. Single crystal $ZnS:Tm$ phosphors were also produced by heating ZnS single crystals in the mixture that is usually employed for preparing $ZnS:Tm$ powder phosphors. The luminescence spectrum of these crystals was practically identical with that of $ZnS:Tm$ powder phosphors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: none

ORIG. REF: 002

Card 2/2

KISIL', I.M.

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
EO30/E335

AUTHORS: Silich, M.I., Sidorov, I.P., Martynova, L.L.,
Bukarov, A.R., Yuluzov, A.A. and Kisil', I.M.

TITLE: Improved Process for Obtaining Alcohols by the
Oxo-synthesis Method With Suspended Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, 6
No. 8, pp. 19 - 24

TEXT: The authors mention briefly the drawbacks of the
existing technological schemes for obtaining alcohols by
oxo-synthesis. The main drawbacks of the scheme with
suspended catalyst are the erosion of the throttle elements,
the need for paste pumps for transporting the catalyst (which
is in suspension in the liquid) and the existence of a
filtering section which work intermittently. Periodic switching
between gas and liquid streams, a complicated automatic
control and the decomposition of the cobalt carbonyl (decobal-
tisation) are the chief drawbacks of the other two schemes.
The present paper deals with improving the scheme with sus-
pended catalyst. The tests were carried out on a model and
in a pilot plant. In the present process the synthesis occurs
Card 1/4

Improved Process

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
E030/E355

in the liquid phase and therefore a solvent is used which is isobutyl alcohol at the start of the reaction, changing to the final product as the reaction proceeds. In the laboratory tests a propane-propylene feedstock with 74 to 85% propylene was used, the ratio of raw material to solvent being nearly 1:2 and that of CO to hydrogen 1:1.2. In the pilot plant, synthesis gas was used as feed, with the ratio of hydrogen to carbon monoxide varying between 0.5:1 to 7.5:1, the other parameters being nearly the same as those in the laboratory tests. In order to eliminate the deficiency in the filter system, a re-cycle system using a centrifugal separator was introduced. This system (developed in conjunction with NIIKhimMASH under the direction of Senior Engineer G.K.Ivanova) enables the filters to work for long periods without cleansing and, by returning the catalyst-rich fraction to the reactor, diminishes the quantity of product going for decobaltisation, filtering, hydrogenization and rectification. Thus, the process of obtaining butyl alcohols is carried out in three stages: 1) production of cobalt carbonyls and hydroformylation of propylene; 2) decomposition of cobalt carbonyls

Card 2/4

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
E030/E335

Improved Process

(decobaltization) and 3) hydrogenization of aldehydes and alcohols. In the previous two-stage process only alcohols were obtained as the final product; in the present three-stage one aldehydes also are obtained. It has been shown that by hydroformylation at 300 atm. and 125 °C the content of n-aldehydes in the final product increases. It has also been found that at temperatures of 110 to 140 °C and pressures of 25 to 100 atm the catalyst decomposes completely. At 135 °C and 300 atm. propylene converts to n-aldehydes (63%), iso-aldehydes (21%), high aldehydes (11.4%) and by-products (4%), the ratio of n- to iso-aldehydes being 3:1. With decreasing pressures this ratio decreases, being 2.2:1 at 250 atm. and 1.6:1 at 200 atm. During the oxo-reaction carried out in the pilot plant at temperatures between 135 and 160 °C, a pressure of synthesis gas of 180-200 atm., content of catalyst of 1-2% and contact time 45 min., a product with a ratio of n- to iso-aldehydes of approximately 2:1 was obtained. This product hydrogenated in a mixture of butyl alcohols in the same ratio. G.N. Klinova, A.D. Yerofoeyeva, N.M. Malygina, A.I. Khokhlov, A.I. Zaytseva, T.V. Yelisova and A.I. Busygina
Card 3/4

Improved Process

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
E030/E335

participated in the tests. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four latest English-language references quoted are: Ref. 3 - H. Keulemann - U.S. Patent No. 2587858, 1952; Ref. 4 - I. Mertzwooler, W.M. Smith, U.S. Patent No. 2725401, 1955; Ref. 6 - Petroleum 16, No. 10, 291, 1953; Ref. 7 - I. Kirshenbaum, K.L. Hughes - Petr. Refin., 37, No. 6, 209, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: GIAP, LKhK and OKBA

Card 4/4

25372

S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

21,1000

AUTHORS:

Glazkov, Yu. Yu., Geraseva, L. A., Dubovskiy, B. G.,
Krasin, A. K., Kisil', I. M., Kuznetsov, F. M., Serebrennikov,
Yu. M., Shelud'ko, V. P., Sharapov, V. N., Pen Fan

TITLE:

Investigation of the physical characteristics of the lattice
of a uranium - graphite reactor by means of a subcritical
insert

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 5-11

TEXT: This paper gives a description of the experiments carried out since
the beginning of 1958 to investigate the physical characteristics of the
lattice of a uranium-graphite reactor by means of a subcritical insert.
A quadratic lattice (period 200 mm) was studied; the graphite block was 2.2m
high and had a diameter of 4 m; its holes had diameters of 44 or 75 mm
depending on the uranium rods used. Above and below were reflectors, 60 cm
thick; the dimensions of the side-reflector could be varied according to
the composition of the core. The inner and the outer parts of the core

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S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

Investigation of the ...

were different: The inner part had always rods of 2%-enriched uranium, and the outer one the subcritical insert as a part of the lattice of the reactor studied. The rods of the natural as well as the 2%-enriched uranium were 1 m long. To measure the lattice parameters of a reactor of the type Beloyarskaya GRES (Beloyarsk State Regional Electric Power Plant) ring-shaped sections (1 m long) of the fuel element (up to 1.2 % enriched uranium) simulating the real elements were built in the subcritical insert. Each fuel element channel contained six such elements arranged round a central tube. The reactor of the GRES also had vaporization and steam-superheating channels; these were simulated by having the central tube filled with water for the former, and having it without water for the latter. The characteristics of the systems studied were as follows:

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Investigation of the ...

Inner part of the core (subcritical insert)

Number of fuel elements	Elements	Equivalent radius, cm
----------------------------	----------	--------------------------

44	ring-shaped elements	75
----	----------------------	----

up to 1.2% enriched;

uranium rods 120 cm

high

21	the same; rods only	92
----	---------------------	----

100 cm high

13	"	41
----	---	----

9	"	34
---	---	----

1	"	11
---	---	----

25	rods of natural	51
----	-----------------	----

uranium 35mm thick

homogeneous
lattice

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Outer part of the core

Number of the uranium rods with 2% enrichment	Equivalent radius of the whole core, cm
--	--

173	161
-----	-----

158	157
-----	-----

138	134
-----	-----

128	132
-----	-----

112	122
-----	-----

153	162
-----	-----

106	115
-----	-----

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S/083/81/011/001/001/010
B102/3214

Investigation of the ...

In order to be able to measure the neutron characteristics with the subcritical insert the neutron spectrum in the central part of the insert must be characteristic of the reactor. This is accomplished by a suitable choice of the dimensions of the insert, and it is verified by measuring the cadmium ratio or the relative density of the thermal and resonance neutrons. The spectrum of the thermal neutrons in the center of the insert as depending on the dimensions of the insert was determined by measuring the neutron temperature according to one of the following methods depending: boron filter method, filter method, direct measurement by means of a monochromator. The neutron temperatures for the insert of 13 and 25 rods were found to be $370 \pm 15^\circ\text{K}$ (first method), and 346°K and 318°K (third method). Also, the resonance escape probability in U^{238} (ρ), the fast fission factor (μ), and the thermal utilization factor (θ) as well as the cadmium ratio R_{Cd}^{I} for U^{235} (R_{Cd}^{U}) for copper ($R_{\text{Cd}}^{\text{Cu}}$) and for gold ($R_{\text{Cd}}^{\text{Au}}$) were determined. The results are given in Table 3. The results of the experimental and theoretical determinations of μ are the following:

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Investigation of the ...

Position of the channel	Value of μ	
	experimental	theoretical
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels with water	1.040±0.006	1.033
One channel with water in the center of a thermal graphite column of 70 cm diameter	1.036±0.005	1.030
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels without water	1.042±0.006	1.035

θ for the GRES type reactor was found to be 0.64 (for channel with water) and 0.65 (without water). It was found that, in order to adjust the neutron spectrum in the center of the subcritical insert so that it is characteristic of the given uranium - graphite lattice, it is necessary so to choose the dimensions of the insert so that its equivalent radius is

$\sim 3(\sqrt{\tau + L^2})$ cm ($\sqrt{\tau}$ is the slowing down length in the moderator and L the diffusion length). To measure μ it is sufficient to arrange one cell of the lattice under study in the center of the reactor with 2% enriched uranium. The authors thank Ye. F. Makarov, G. M. Vladykov, G. I. Sidorov,

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Investigation of the ...

S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

V. N. Fofanov, V. V. Vavilov, V. A. Semenov, A. N. Galanin, M. V. Bakhtina, M. K. Timonina, A. T. Anfilatov, Yu. S. Ziriyukin, Yu. I. Starykh and A. P. Dolgolenko for collaboration; and A. V. Kamayev, M. Ye. Minashin, G. Ya. Rumyantsev and I. G. Morozov for their interest and discussions. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Küche. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 2, No. 1, 96 (1957); D. Klein et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 3, No. 4, 403 (1958); J. Volpe et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 5, No. 6, 360 (1959).

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

Legend to Table 3: 1) number of the cells in the insert, 2) homogeneous lattice, 3) construction of the elements and enrichment of the uranium, 4) ring-shaped elements with water, 1.2%, 5) idem, 6) the same without water, 7) 35 cm thick rods of natural uranium, 8) 35 mm thick rods of 2% enriched uranium, 9) experimental, 10) calculated, 11) in the fuel element (according to fragment accumulation), 12) in the graphite of the central cell, 13) in the fuel element. *calculated according to V.V. Orlov; **in agreement with the measurements of M.B. Yegiazarov.

Card 6/8

42549

S/089/62/013/005/001/012
B102/B104

21.1000
24.6600
AUTHORS:

Colashvili, T. V., Kisil', I. M.

TITLE:

Screening effect of U^{238} resonances on U^{235} -resonance absorption

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 435-439

TEXT: The problem of the mutual influence of neutron resonance absorption by U^{238} and by U^{235} inside the fuel lump where resonance absorption can be considered as volume absorption, is treated both theoretically and practically. This problem is important for elements operating with natural or enriched uranium because the U^{238} resonance levels are near those of U^{235} and the U^{238} absorption cross sections are larger than those of U^{235} . For fuel with the enrichment x the effective resonance integral

$$I_{eff}^{(x)} = \int \frac{\sigma_a^0 \sigma_a}{\sigma_a^0 + \sigma_a^1 x + \sum_i \sigma_{ai}^1 (1-x) \frac{dE}{E}},$$

(3)

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Screening effect of U^{238} resonances on ...

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B102/B104

can be represented by

$$I_{\phi\phi}^{5(8)} = \sigma_0^5 \sigma_8 \int_E \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{E-E_0}{\frac{\Gamma}{2}}\right)^2} \frac{dE}{E}}{\sigma_0 + \left[\frac{\sigma_0}{1 + \left(\frac{E-E_0}{\frac{\Gamma}{2}}\right)^2} \left(1 + \frac{\Gamma_n + \Gamma_x}{\Gamma_y}\right) x + \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{0i}}{1 + \left(\frac{E-E_{0i}}{\frac{\Gamma_i}{2}}\right)^2} \left(1 + \frac{\Gamma_{ni}}{\Gamma_{xi}}\right) (1-x) \right]} \quad (4)$$

using the Breit-Wigner formula and allowing for the neutrons absorbed by U^{238} . Summation is made over all U^{238} levels influencing the U^{235} -neutron absorption. $\sigma_0 = \sigma_a + \sigma_s^r + \sigma_f$ is the sum of resonance absorption, resonance scattering, and fission cross sections, σ_s is the potential scattering cross section, the superscripts 5 and 8 refer to U^{235} and U^{238} .

Card 2/3

DUBENKO, R.G.; TANCHUK, Yu.V.; KISHENKO, A.A.; PEL'KIS, P.S.

Synthesis and study of trimethylene trisulfone derivatives.
Part 3: Infrared spectra of arylazo and arylhydrazono derivatives
of 2,4,6-trimethylene 1,3,5-trisulfone. Zhur. org. khim. 1
no.9:1692-1696 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR. Submitted
March 17, 1964.

ZHMUROVA, I.N.; KISILENKO, A.A.; KIRSANOV, A.V.

Infrared spectra of monomer and dimer trichlorophosphazo aryls
and phenyldichlorophosphazo aryls. Zhur.~~sk~~.khim. 32 no.8:2580-
2585 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Phosphazo compounds--Spectra)

KONSTANTINOV, A.R.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Some problems in improving the methodology of measuring precipitation. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.39:112-125 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Precipitation—Measurement)

TOLMACHEV, A.I.; SHULEZHKO, L.M.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Basicity of the series of pyrone compounds. Part 1: Basicity of
chromone compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1707-1714 O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KONSTANTINOV, A.R.; KISILENKO, A.A.; PIKUSH, N.V.; MIRMOVICH, L.A.;
BELOUSOV, V.V.; VITKOVSKIY, B.I.

Experimental study of methods of measuring liquid precipitation.
Trudy UkrNIGMI no.41:163-185 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

DERKACH, G.I.; GUBNITSKAYA, Ye.S.; SHOKOL, V.A.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Infrared spectra of trichlorophosphazacyls and their derivatives.
Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:82-88 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SHOKOL, V.A.; DERKACH, G.I.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Ultraviolet and infrared spectra of diesters of acylthioamidophosphoric
and acylamidophosphoric acids and their derivatives. Zhur. ob.
khim. 33 no.8:2660-2667 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

DERKACH, G.I.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Infrared spectra of isocyanophosphoric acid derivatives. Zhur.
ob. khim. 34 no.9:3060-3063 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KISILENKO, A.A.; SALEPOVA, A.I.; SMIRNOVA, A.I.; SYRISOVA, Ye.M.;
MIKHAYLOVA, A.D.; GUK, Yu.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, Z.A.;
AYZENBERG, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.L.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.

[Agroclimatological manual for Stalino Province] Agrokli-
maticheskii spravochnik po Stalinskoi oblasti. Leningrad,
Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukraine. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
2. Nachal'nik Otdela agrometeorologii Kiyevskoy gidro-
meteorologicheskoy observatorii (for Salepova).

KONSTANTINOV, A.R.; KISILENKO, A.A.

Experimental studies of the accuracy of measuring liquid precipitation with various instruments. Trudy GGO no.175 143-154 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

LEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; BAL'ON, Ya.G.; KISILENKO, N.A.

Condensation of sulfur N-arylsulfonylhydrazinodioxides with diene
hydrocarbons. Part 2. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1,155-159 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KIMILENKO, B.Ye.

Effect of the viscosity and the displacement rate ratio on
the nature of the water-oil contact displacement and the
oil yield of the reservoir. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 11:35-40 N '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

KISILENKO, B.Ye.

Device for determining the degree of corrosion of casings.
Nefteprom. delo no.3:39-41 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

KISILENKO, B.Ye. (Moskva)

Experimental study of the advancement of oil-water boundary
in a porous medium. Izv. AN SSSR, Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:
80-84 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KISILENKO, B.Ye. (Moskva)

Stability of the water-oil contact in a homogeneous porous medium.
PMTF no.6:194-195 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

KISILENKO, B. Ye.

Features of investigations of fluid displacement in transparent
models of porous media. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor. po dob. nefti. no.20:
24-28 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

S/080/62/035/010/007/012
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Parusnikov, V.M. and Kisilenko, N.I.
TITLE: The anodic behavior of tungsten in alkaline electrolytes
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1962, 2276-2281

TEXT: The effects of anodic current density (D) and electrolyte composition and temperature on the anodic current efficiency (η), were studied, owing to the absence of reliable data regarding these points, using NaOH, KOH, Na and ammonium phosphates, Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , NH_4OH and also borates, tungstates, bicarbonates, etc., at 25, 50 and 80°C, with D varying from 1 to 1.0 a/cm². The cell contained a (practically insoluble) Ni cathode, and 1 - 1.5 mm diameter, 40 - 60 mm long, 99.9% W wires were used as the anode. In strongly alkaline electrolytes ($\text{pH} > 12$), η was practically independent of D , electrolyte concentration (1 - 30% NaOH) and temperature, and varied between 96 and 108%. The behavior of the W surface for various com-

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The anodic behavior ...

S/080/62/035/010/007/012
D204/D307

binations of temperature, D and % electrolyte is described, in graphical and tabular forms; in general good polishing was observed at low (up to $\sim 15\%$) concentrations of electrolyte, the optimum concentration being $\sim 0.25 \text{ N OH}^-$. In weakly alkaline electrolytes (pH 7 - 12), η increased from 29.5% at 0.1 a/cm^2 and 18 - 20 v to 67% at 3 a/cm^2 and 70 v, and the formation of difficulty soluble, multicolored oxide coatings was observed on the W anodes. It is considered that weakly alkaline electrolytes, in the pH range of 7 - 12, are thus unsuitable for the industrial polishing of W. There are 2 figures and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod (Moscow Radio Valve Plant)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1961

Card 2/2

Kisilenko, V. A.

137-58-1-2171

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 295 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kisilenko, V. A., Shleyfman, F. M.

TITLE: Methods for Improving the Working Conditions of Labor in
Clinkering Departments of Sintering Works (Sposoby
uluchsheniya usloviy truda v spektral'nykh otdeleniyakh aglomeratsionnykh
fabrik)

PERIODICAL: Vrachebn. delo. 1957, Nr 1, pp 71-74

ABSTRACT: The working conditions of sintering-plant labor are examined.
The following recommendations are made to improve the working
conditions: complete closing off of the working portion of the
sintering chain by a heat insulating jacket, the intake of air
needed for sintering to be from the tail end of the belt covering
and from the swinging spout; special devices for feeding and
transporting the dust; provision of a centralized suction system
for the removal of dust; provision of complete heat insulation,
screening, and installation of water jackets to bring the tem-
perature of the outer surfaces of the equipment for gas removal
and the return fines cycle to 28°.

Ye. L.

Card 1/1 1. Sintering plants--Safety measures

Hygiene Dept. - Kiev Inst. Work Hygiene & Professional Diseases

PEYSAKHOVICH, Ye.M.; KISILENKO, V.A.

Metastasis of Brown-Pearce carcinoma following intratracheal implantation. Medych.zhur.24 no.3:111-116 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Kiyvskiy medichniy stomatologichnky institut, kafedra patologichnoi anatomii.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

Brown-Pearce carcinoma, intratracheal grafting, metastases)

KISILENKO, V.A.; BOYARINTSEVA, M.Ya. (Kiyev)

Working conditions in handling radioactive substances during the construction of main pipelines and measures for improvement. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.3:49-50 Mr '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy, Kiyev.
(PIPELINES) (RADIOISOTOPES--SAFETY MEASURES)

KISILEV, A.N.

Damming of the Syr Darya River at the site of the Kyzyl-Orda
Hydroelectric Power Station Gidr. i mel. 9 no.1:29-37 Ja '57.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhenerKyzylordaplotinstroya.
(Syr Darya--Dams)

L 21070-65 AMD

ACCESSION NR: AR4039384

S/0299/64/000/008/M022/M022

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 8M134

AUTHOR: Kisilev, A. Ye.

TITLE: Actual problems of bone marrow transplantation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. III Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 208-209

TOPIC TAGS: human, bone marrow, transplantation, homotransplantation, anemia, blood transfusion, immunological reaction

TRANSLATION: Forty-four patients with aplastic hypoplastic anemia received therapeutic transfusions of freshly prepared bone marrow. Remission was found in 15 cases, improvement in 11 cases, and no changes in 18 cases. According to the author, the bone marrow cells introduced into the recipient's organism, accrete for a short period and are capable of producing an immunological reaction during this period.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4009836

S/0191/64/000/001/0057/0059

AUTHOR: Chistyakov, A. M.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Koval'chuk, L. M.;
Kisilev, M. R.

TITLE: Investigation of internal stresses in adhesive bonds

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: adhesives, adhesive bond, coating, epoxy resins,
phenolepoxy resins, glass-to-aluminum adhesion, glass-to-glass ad-
hesion, adhesive bond internal stress

ABSTRACT: The internal stresses in adhesive bonds are much greater
than in coatings due to the increase in the contact area of the bond-
ing agent with the substrate (number of aggregation centers). In
both coating and bond the internal stresses in the adhesive bond in-
crease linearly with increasing thickness, but the bonding strength
decreases. It was established that the bonding strength (adhesion)
between the bond and the surfaces to be united, exerts a great in-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009836

fluence on the size of inner stresses in the adhesive bonds, as well as in coatings. The kinetic expansion and relaxation of internal stresses in adhesive bonds and coatings are plotted for polyester bonds, phenolepoxy and epoxy resins. The kinetics of inner stresses in bonds and coatings from phenolepoxide adhesive for glass-to-glass and glass-to-aluminum is studied. The distribution of stresses, the data of internal stresses and bonding strength are plotted against film thickness. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KISILEVA, Ye.D.; CHMUTOV, K.V.; KLIYENTOVSKAYA, M.M.

Radiation stability of polycondensation cation exchangers KU-5, KU-6,
and EO-7. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:771-773 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

KISILEVSKIY, G.E. (Zhitomir)

Unicellularity of dissipative Volterra operators. Ukr. mat. zhur.
16 no.5:690-696 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: AR4041594

S/0137/64/000/005/D038/D039

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5D226

AUTHOR: Zholudev, M. D.; Kisilevich, V. O.; Bakalyuk, Ya. Kh.

TITLE: Production of thin-walled pipes of galvanoplastics

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vy*p. 10. M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: thin walled pipe, galvanoplastic, pipe production

TRANSLATION: Possibility was studied of obtaining (by method of galvanoplastics) special thin-walled pipes (with thickness of wall < 0.1 mm) from Cu, Ni, and also alloy of type 18-8. Two variants of constructions of installations for galvanoplastic manufacture of pipes were tested. On first variant it was proposed to increase metal on mandrel of finite length, and then for equal intervals of time to pull pipe from mandrel for several centimeters and on liberated part of it again to

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4041594

ments conducted for the purpose of establishment of the possibility of obtaining special thin-walled pipes of alloy of type 18-8, in all tested electrolytes we could not make the layer of precipitated alloy greater than 6μ . All obtained deposits were stressed with small yield on current. Only with use of electrolyte of composition 290 g/l of $\text{Cr}_2 \cdot (\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 39 g/l $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 70 g/l $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 100 g/l $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 50 g/l of Na citrate trisubstituted at acidity 1.6, the thickness of metal precipitated on mandrel exceeded 10μ . Deposits with this thickness were nonporous, little stressed, but with thickness of 15μ their internal stresses sharply increased and they spontaneously cracked. Bibliography: 16 references.

SUB CODE: MM, IE

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

5(4)

SOV/153-58-6-13/22

AUTHORS: Kisilevich, V. O., Zholudev, M. D.

TITLE: On the Measuring of Electrode Polarization (Ob izmerenii elektrodnoy polyarizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 79-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The irreproducible results on electrode polarization (Refs 1, 2) are conditioned by several factors. Various suggestions have been made for their elimination (Refs 2-5). However, scientific publications do not contain any well-founded experimental data concerning the economical choice of electrode size, shape etc. The paper under consideration serves the purpose of establishing experimentally the electrode shape to be chosen, the angle at which the tip of the electrolytic key should be fixed with regard to the electrode, and finally the maximum current densities permissible at which reproducible results on polarization measuring at this or that position of said tip can still be obtained. In the experimental part, table 1 gives the characteristics of the cathodes used (of

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nicked iron; rectangular, triangular, cylindrical, spherical,

On the Measuring of Electrode Polarization

SOV/153-58-6-13/22

and discoid). Figure 1 shows the design of a screening frame for the discoid cathode. Figure 2 illustrates the position of the tip of the electrolytic key. From figure 3 it can be seen that the extension from 0.1 to 1.7 mm of the capillary diameter (Fig 2, position 1) results in a potential-increase with rising current density (Curves 3 and 1). Figures 4, 5 and 7 show the cathode potentials with individual electrode types. Figure 6 shows a turnable plate for electrode, which turned out to be inapplicable to the purpose. A rotating disc must be used, the potentials of which are identical at different points. For their experiments the authors used the electrolytic precipitation of nickel from sulfates, of zinc from zincates, and of hydrogen from 6N NaOH. The most easily reproducible results are obtained on the measuring of potentials at all points of the cathode, with a sphere and a small disc enclosed in a vinyl-plast frame so as to eliminate an uneven current distribution. The tip of the electrolytic key must be directed towards the electrode from below, at an angle of 60-65°. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Measuring of Electrode Polarization

SOV/153-58-6-13/22

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv;
Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
(Chair of Technology of the Electrochemical Plants;
Dnepropetrovsk Chemo-technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1957

Card 3/3

KISILEVICH, V.O., inzh.; ZHOLUDEV, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Unit for electrodeposition of metals on metals on internal surfaces of hollow cylindrical bodies. Mashinostroenie no.6:64
N-8 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut, g.
Dnepropetrovsk.

(Electroplating)

ZHOLUDEV, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KISILEVICH, V.O., inzh.; BAKALYUK, Ya.Kh.,
inzh.; Primala uchastiye OKHRAMOVICH, L.H., inzh.

Production of thin-walled pipe made by galvanoplasty. Proizv.
trub no.10:101-105 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AM6035814

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Nifontov, Boris Ivanovich; Kireyev, Vasily Vasil'yevich; ~~Kisilevich, Yevgeniy~~
Mefodiyevich; Vol'ftrub, Iosif Arturovich; Sadkovich, Yan Fedorovich;
Golomolzin, Arkadiy Ivanovich; Petrenko, Andrey Afans'yevich

Construction of underground structures (Stroitel'stvo podzemnykh sooruzheniy)
Moscow. Izd-vo "Nedra", 1966. 293 p. illus., biblio. 2450 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: Construction , mining engineering

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and technical workers of construction, scientific-research, and design organizations studying the problems of building underground installations; it can also be used by workers of mine-construction organizations. In the book are discussed the basic problems of conducting mining operations during the construction of underground installations. There are 97 references, 72 of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]

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- Ch. II. Foreign experience in conducting mining operations during construction of underground chambers -- 22
- Ch. III. Drilling boreholes and blast holes -- 55

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UDC: 623.191.2+622 268.8

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- Ch. V. Mechanization of underground loading and transportation operations -- 118
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- Ch. X. Examples of calculations relative to work organization and the selection of equipment -- 233
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SOURCE CODE: UR/0038/66/030/006/1213/1228

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, M. S.; Kisilevskiy, G. E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Criteria for damping Volterra operators with imaginary components in the kernel to be single-lattice

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya matematicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 1213-1228

TOPIC TAGS: Volterra operator, linear operator

SUB CODE: 12

ABSTRACT: The authors determine a sufficient condition for a certain class of Volterra operators to form a single lattice, and a theorem is proven for the range of a single-lattice operator. Orig. art. has: 43 formulas.

[JPRS: 40,423]

UDC: 513.88

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KISILEVSKIY, G.E.

Unicellularity conditions for dissipative Volterra operators
with a finite-dimensional imaginary component. Dokl. AN SSSR
159 no.3:505-508 N°64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Zhitomirskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni I. Franko.
Predstavleno akademikom L.S. Pontryaginym.

KISILEVSKIY, G.E. [Kysilevs'kiy, H.E.]

Some signs of the unicellular nature of dissipative Volterra operators. Dop. AN URSR no.6s710-713 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Zhitomirskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR. Yu.A. Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kiy, Yu.O.].

KISILEVSKIY, G.E.

Ordering of characteristic matrix functions of dissipative
Volterra operators. Dokl AN SSSR 159 no.4:730-733 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

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BELYAVIN, Fedor Kuz'mich [Bieliavin, F.K.]; DEMIDYUK, V.I. [Demydiuk, V.I.],
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7. Professor V. N. Shumov, member of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R. and honored scientist. Vest. khir. 72 no. 6, 1952.

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Problem of eosinophilic granuloma of the cranium. Vop.neirokhir.
18 no.2:20-26 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

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*eosinophilic granuloma) *cranium)

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tsinskoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova. (Postupila v redaktsiyu 23.IX.1953)